HONNALI TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated 1st December 1924.

The following draft bye-laws have been framed by the Honnali Minor Municipal Council and are published hereunder for public information.

Any inhabitants of this Municipality objecting to the proposed bye-laws may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objection in writing to the President, Municipal Council, Honnali.

Bye-laws for *enforcing information concerning the occurrence of and for prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases* amongst (*i*) men and (*ii*) certain animals, framed by the Honnali Minor Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) (*i*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation :—

I. (1) Every head of a family, parent, guardian or nearest relative or owner or occupier or care-taker of a house or dwelling place shall, on his becoming cognizant of the occurrence of plague, cholera or small-pox, in such house or dwelling place whether among the members of the house or among persons who have come from other places, immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to an officer of the Municipality not below the rank of Sanitary Inspector (or to the nearest Police Station.)

Every Medical person who treats or becomes cognizant of the existence of any infectious disease in any private dwelling other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least possible delay to the said authority.

Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(2) Any person authorised by the Municipal President or Vice-President, in this behalf, may, on the advice of a duly qualified Medical and Sanitary Officer (not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon), at any time without notice of his intention as shall in the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any such infectious disease is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place, and may remove from such house or dwelling place persons suffering from infectious disease and persons in contact with such persons without proper lodging or accommodation or who are lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, to any hospital or place set apart for their due care and treatment, provided no compulsion is used in this behalf on any account.

(3) The person so authorised shall take steps to change such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise changed in the manner prescribed by such Medical and Sanitary Officers.

(4) No house or other building situated within the Municipal limits shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease dangerous to public health at the time of such letting or permitting without a certificate from the local Medical and Sanitary Officers as to the Sanitary condition of such house or dwelling place and as to the suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patient and no person shall let a building or part thereof in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease without first having such building or part thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of such Medical and Sanitary Officers.

Any person infringing this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II. (1) On the occurrence of any case of anthrax or glanders or rinderpest or any disease affecting horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or care-taker of the affected animal on his becoming cognizant of such disease either personally or in writing to the Assistant Veterinary Inspector, Veterinary Dispensary, Channagiri, or to the Sanitary Inspector of Honnali town.

(2) The Assistant Veterinary Inspector shall, on receiving information of the existence of any such disease, make necessary enquiries and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of the affected animal is necessary, require the owners to remove within a reasonable time such animal to any institution maintained by the Municipality for its due care and treatment or to keep it at such place as may be approved of by him. On a report from the Assistant Veterinary Inspector that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease, the animal may be destroyed with the consent of the owner. The carcass also, in the case of dead animals, be similarly disposed of.

(3) Every place which is occupied by an animal suffering from such disease and everything which may have come into contact with such animal whilst so suffering, shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected at the cost of the Council in such manner as may be required by the Assistant Veterinary Inspector and if any such thing is in the opinion of that officer, not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed, provided that for articles so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President or Vice-President, may, after necessary enquiry, consider reasonable.

(4) No stall or building occupied by an animal suffering from such disease shall be re-occupied until at least seven days or such other period as the Veterinary Officer may prescribe after it has been so disinfected.

(5) Whoever without reasonable excuse fails to remove any animal when required to do so under bye-law No. II(2) or infringes the provisions of bye-laws II(1) and (4) shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(6) Any dog found straying in any public street or place without a collar and apparently ownerless may be destroyed by any person so authorised by the President or Vice-President in that behalf.

Other matters relating to Municipal Administration.

(Section 48 w.)

1. Whoever without the permission in writing of the President, destroys any trees, plucks any fruit or flower in any Municipal Garden, road or other property or whoever cuts or roots up grass so as to damage the sides or embankment of any Municipal road or whoever makes a public thoroughfare of any Municipal Garden or property not intended for such a purpose will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

2. Any occupier or owner of a house neglecting to enclose his compound or yard with a wall or fence of such material as may be approved of by the President or neglecting to repair any fallen wall or gate pillar or to cope the compound wall within one month after a notice has been served on him, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same with a compound wall or fence of such material as the President may approve of within one month after a notice has been served on him, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

4. Any person who vends or hawks meat of any kind or fish in the streets of the town, shall be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

5. Whoever stores or chops firewood on any public street or road so as to damage the street or road or so as to cause danger or inconvenience to the public, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

6. No person shall fish with nets, rod or otherwise, in any part of the river, tank or reservoir, within municipal limits without a special license bearing the signature of the President. Any person contravening this order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

7. All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps—

(i) Whoever drives a vehicle of any description on any road within municipal limits between sunset and sunrise or 7 P.M. and 5 A.M., without having a lighted lantern affixed to each side of such vehicle shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5, provided that heavy goods carts proceeding at a walking space may be provided with one lighted lantern to be hung from the centre of the cart.

(ii) Whoever drives any goods cart drawn by bullocks within municipal limits shall proceed at a walking space and the bullocks shall be bridled with rope of sufficient strength to admit of the driver having perfect control over them; any breach of these directions shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(iii) Whoever rides any bicycle, motor bicycle or motor car on the public road without a bell or horn or without proper lights in the night between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

8. Whoever lets off fire works or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

9. Any person who affixes any posting bill, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any Government or Municipal building wall, board, fence or pole without the consent of the officer in charge thereof, or who, without such consent as aforesaid, writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, board, fence or pole with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

Sanitation and Conservancy, Section 48 (1)*(n)*.

1. No rubbish mentioned in Section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited except in Municipal dust bins or other approved place.

2. Tiles, garden-sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil and cowdung shall not be deposited in Municipal dust bins.

3. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into roadside gutters without the special permission of the President.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry any "Bratties" or cowding cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls; and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. *Latrines.*—Any person easing himself in public roads or drains or in any part of the town not specially set apart for the purpose, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

7. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any article of food either in the Markets or Bazaars of the town under a penalty, on conviction before a Magistrate, of a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

8. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident causes of Malaria and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge, the use of prickly-pear, aloe and milk-hedge and to destroy these latter where at present existing.

9. All persons, who after due notice from the President has been given, fail to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Under Section 48(1) (*n and p*).

Bye-laws regulating buildings and other structures in the town of Honnali Municipality.

(1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Section 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, any building in the town of Honnali shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President or Vice-President, who may in his discretion, call upon such person to submit along with such notice a site plan in duplicate of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch showing—

(*a*) The position of the building and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected on the land,

(*b*) The area to be occupied by the building and out-buildings on the land,

(*c*) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings; and

(*d*) The number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated.

2. The plan submitted as per bye-law 1 shall show in sections and elevations, the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any; the depth and the thickness of the foundation; the height and thickness of the plinth and walls above the plinth; the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The license and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will be less than Rs. 500, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show, to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

3. No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President or shall in his opinion have become innocuous.

4. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, prickly-pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

6. No new building shall be erected by any person, the foundation wall of which along the road is less than 1½ feet from the side drain.

7. The level of plinth of any building shall not be below such level as may be fixed by the President.

8. The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground-floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation.

9. The eaves of buildings, sunshades to windows, water spouts to drain roof water shall not project beyond the said street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

10. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the other edge of the side drain of the road.

11. No sunshades for shops either temporary or permanent shall be erected beyond outer edge of the side drain of the road.

12. Every house should have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable materials should be used for construction. Houses should not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other.

In all the localities of the town, where, having regard to attendant circumstances, it is possible, every new building shall be in communication with the external air all around the building.

13. The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof thereof, shall not be less than eight feet from the floor to the ceiling.

The room in the roof shall have an average height of seven feet from the floor to the ceiling.

No shop or market place, manufactory, place of public resort, etc., should be built in the midst of localities intended for residential purposes, unless three-fourths of the number of owners in the block or area affected agree to the same.

14. No person shall construct over a privy, whether new or old, any room or structure of any description except another privy or a bathing place or bath room.

15. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these rules or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice, in writing, of his intention to erect or re-ereet any building, apply to the President, who shall upon receipt of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

16. In every case, where a person who shall ercct a building shall at any reasonable time during progress or after completion of the erection of such building receive from the President, notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any bye-law relating to the new buildings and requiring such person within a reasonable time, which shall be specified in such notice, to cause anything done, contrary to any such bye-law may be required to be done, but which has been omitted to be done, such person shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof, so far as such requirements relate to matters in respect of which the erection of such building may be in contravention of any such bye-law.

The time limit for the license granted under these bye-laws shall be six months.

Deposit of goods or materials temporarily on land vested in the Municipal Council.

(Section 48 P.)

1. No person shall deposit any goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other lands vested in the Municipal Council, without the written permission of the President.

2. The amount chargeble for the deposit of such goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council, if permitted, shall be calculated at the rate of three pies per month per superficial foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

3. If the owner of any goods or materials deposited on any street or place open to the traffic of foot passengers or vehicles, fails to make suitable arrangements for guarding against danger to traffic, the President shall cause a notice to be served on him to make such arrangements within twenty-four hours after receipt of the notice and on his failure to comply with the notice, the President shall enclose a bill of costs for carrying out the work at the owner's expense. The arrangements to be made shall be clearly and definitely specified in the notice.

4. If, within twenty-four hours after receipt of the said notice, the owner fails to make the arrangements so specified or to show sufficient cause, why such arrangements should not be made, the Sanitary Inspector or other Officer in charge shall forthwith make the arrangements specified in the notice and recover the cost of the same from the owner according to the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. The owner

shall have an opportunity within seven days after the receipt of the bill to show cause to the satisfaction of the President the arrangements made were unnecessary.

5. The following is the scale of fees for obstructions and encroachments of different kinds:—

(a) For ownings two annas per square foot per month.

(b) For temporary archways and gates across roads Rs. 5 per week or part thereof for each arch on each road.

(c) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scales mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Regulation for the recovery of consolidated rates.

6. Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a license for the excess so occupied, shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of five annas per month per superficial foot of the area so occupied. This amount shall be recoverable by the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

7. No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purposes shall be erected in any street, lane or public thoroughfare, without written permission from the President. On receipt of application for permission to put up such structure specifying the situation, size and other particulars, licenses will be issued by the President if he sees no objection thereto, on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide for the public convenience and safety on payment of the following fees:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a pendal, six feet broad by twelve feet long or not exceeding 72 square feet.	None		
For a pendal, six feet broad by twelve feet long exceeding 72 square feet and not exceeding 150 square feet...	0	8	0
For every additional 150 square feet or portion thereof	0	8	0

Bye-laws relating to bakery or sweetmeat shop, hotels and eating houses in the town of Honnali under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

BAKERY OR SWEETMEAT SHOPS.

1. Bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with baking of bread or preparation of sweetmeats for sale.

Any person who shall appear act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(b) The walls of bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of four feet from the ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and white-washed; the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

(c) All bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall be at a respectable distance from any cess pit or latrine so as to prevent bad odours wafted therefrom reaching them.

(d) No place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall ordinarily be used for any other purposes and, if in any specified case, the building is used both for residential purposes and for bakeries or sweetmeat shops, the portion used for the latter should be completely separated from that used for the former.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacture of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of bakery or sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place, except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

9. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

11. Any infringements of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

12. The President or Vice-President may at his discretion order the closure of the bakery or sweetmeat shop for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Hotels or Eating houses.

13. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

The proprietor or any person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

No eating house shall be opened hereafter without obtaining a license from the Municipality.

14. All eating houses and hotels existing and new ones to be opened hereafter shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(*b*) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be ordinarily from the deep wells or from any other approved source and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities, in a suitable covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap where possible or when advised in writing to do so, so that water may be drawn off.

(*c*) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious to water, plastered and well cemented to the height of four feet from the ground and the floors of the kitchen, dining and bath-rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddapah slabs or by cement plastering or lime plastering.

(*d*) Kitchen and bath-rooms shall be well ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated and the height should not be less than eight feet.

15. The proprietor or person in charge shall not allow persons to dine or eat in any other place except the one specified for the purpose.

16. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have continual lining of tin and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

17. No food stuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption. The President or Vice-President will have power to order the destruction of such food stuffs.

18. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains made free and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation at a reasonable distance from the main building and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night spil shall be covered with ashes or earth when not removed daily.

19. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in an eating house.

20. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Vice-President, Local Sanitary Officer or other officer or member authorised by the President in their behalf.

21. All cases of dangerous infections diseases such as cholera, plague, eruption fevers, such as small-pox, chicken-pox or measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration, shall be notified to the Vice-President forthwith.

22. The proprietor shall close the hotel if ordered by the President when epidemic breaks out.

23. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2, for every day after such conviction, during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

Manufacture of ærated waters.

24. The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be from any approved source.

25. (*a*) The water must be filtered before use.

(*b*) The filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President, Vice-President or the Local Sanitary Officer, may direct.

26. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with permanganate of potassium in such manner as the President or Vice-President or the Local Sanitary Inspector may direct.

27. The room in which ærated waters are manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be line washed at least once in three months; the floor shall be slabbed, tiled or cemented so as to be impervious to water and shall be property drained.

28. The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessel not approved by the President or Vice-President or the Local Sanitary Inspector.

29. Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

30. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be clean and open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Vice-President, the Sanitary Inspector or any other Municipal Officer.

31. No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacture.

32. It shall be lawful for the President and Vice-President, the Sanitary Inspector or any Municipal Officer authorised by the President or the Vice-President, to enter any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time when such place is open and to inspect or to take free of cost a sample of bottles of any kind of ærated waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

33. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

Bye-laws re *regulating the disposal of the dead in the Town of Honnali under Section 48 (1) (4) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.*

When a person has died in any place within the limits of the Municipality, the owner or in his absence, the occupier of such place shall, to the best of his ability, arrange through the deceased's relatives or castemen for the corpse to be buried or burnt or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the customs of the deceased's caste within twenty-four hours of death or if he is unable to make such arrangements, shall report the fact to the Vice-President. This bye-law does not apply to cases in which it is necessary for the purpose of judicial enquiry to keep a corpse unburied or unburnt for over twenty-four hours.

2. Every person who becomes aware that the corpse is lying in any place uncared for shall forthwith report the fact to the Vice-President.

3. No person shall use for the disposal of the dead any place which is not prescribed by the Municipality for such purpose, unless the previous sanction is obtained of the President or Vice-President.

4. No person shall cause or suffer the body of the person to be buried in a grave within any part of the body or covering in which the body is enclosed at a less depth than 3 feet below the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave in cases of persons less than 12 years of age at the time of death and 4 feet in cases of 12 years and above.

5. No person shall bury a body or suffer it to be buried otherwise than in such a manner as to provide by means of sufficient layer or layers of earth which shall throughout be closely rammed down and be not less than 1 foot in thickness for the effectual separation of the body or coverings containing the body from any body or covering containing such body in the same or in any other grave and shall cause the whole surface of the grave to be properly covered by a mound which shall be thoroughly beaten down and shall not be less than one foot above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the grave.

6. No person shall re-open or suffer to be re-opened the grave of any person except for the purposes of Judicial enquiry. In case of burning the dead body sufficient combustible material shall be used, so that the body may be completely burnt and see that it is completely burnt.

7. No person shall by violent or indecent behaviour prevent, interrupt or delay the solemn burial of a dead body.

8. Any person who offends any of the above bye-laws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades, Section 48 (i) (b) (iii).

(1) These bye-laws are named "The Dangerous and Offensive Trade Bye-laws."

(2) In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*a*) Dangerous Trade means the business of storing for sale—

(i) hay, straw or any dried fodder for cattle,
(ii) gun-powder, blasting-powder, fire-works including patakies, etc.,
(iii) kerosene oil more than 50 tins and petrol 6 drums or 24 gallons.

(*b*) Offensive Trade means the business of—

(i) storing hides, horns and skins,
(ii) making or manufacturing bricks,
(iii) making or manufacturing tiles, pottery or other earthenware or lime,
(iv) using any place as cart-stand,
(v) using any place as smithy,
(vi) stone quarrying,
(vii) salting, curing or storing fish.

(*c*) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

(3) The Manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in Clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application shall eventually be granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

(4) The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Dangerous trades—for each class of business Rs. 10 per annum maximum.
(*b*) Offensive trades—for each class of business Rs. 15 per annum maximum.

Note.—In case of hand-made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

(5) No such license will be granted unless the place, intended for the purpose is suitable for the trades to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the person residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(6) Every manager as aforesaid, shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 to 10 A.M., and 3 to 5 P.M., for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or Police Inspector or by both and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

(7) Every such Manager shall be bound to furnish to the President or Vice-President, whenever called upon to do so, such statistics, as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

(8) In the case of dangerous trades—

(i) Every Manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress for the removal of goods and for quenching fire, if any.

(ii) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(iii) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry.

(iv) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire into the premises and he shall store always sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.

(v) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(vi) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provision.

(9) In case of offensive trades—

(i) Every Manager shall confine his trade to be carried on the place shown in the license.

(ii) He shall store all materials in such a manner as to prevent the omission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(iii) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innoxious all vapours omitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(iv) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repairs so as to prevent obsorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious, injurious matter which may fall to be deposited upon.

(v) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and keep them always in good repair.

(vi) He shall cause the premises cleansed at the close of every working day.

(vii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance, to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or Vice-President.

(viii) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(ix) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice-President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of persons employed in such trades.

(10) The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw license granted for dangerous or offensive trades whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood or whenever the conditions of such license are not obeyed.

(11) The licenses granted to carry on dangerous or offensive trades are not transferable.

(12) Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspensionor withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Vaccination Bye-laws.

(1) The Town of Honnali will, for the purpose of vaccination, be treated as one circle.

(2) The Local Fund Dispensary and the Municipal Office shall be the Vaccination Depots.

(3) The Sanitary Inspector shall be the Superintendent of Vaccination.

(4) The Local Medical Officer and Taluk Vaccinator, when at headquarters, shall perform vaccination.

(5) The Superintendent shall reside within the Municipal limits of the town.

(6) There shall be affixed at each of the depots a board showing in English and Kannada the hours at which vaccination shall be done at the depots.

(7) Vaccination shall ordinarily be done at the Vaccine Depot on all days except Sundays and other authorised public holidays, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the mornings.

(8) The Local Medical Officer and the Vaccinator shall, if so required by the head of a household, vaccinate the members thereof at his residence on such days as he may find

it convenient to do so, provided that during epidemics of small-pox or when an outbreak of the disease is impending, the Superintendent shall lose no time to arrange to vaccinate or re-vaccinate persons.

(9) No fees shall be charged for the vaccination done at the depots and for Vaccination of women and children under two years done at any private residence within the Municipal limits. In all other cases a fee of 2 annas per case and not exceeding 4 annas at a time per family may be charged.

(10) The Vice-President of the Municipality will furnish the Superintendent with the following :—

(*a*) A list showing the number of houses in the Municipal area and the number of unprotected persons in each house.

(*b*) Within ten days after the close of each quarter, a list showing the number of unprotected immigrants into the town, who have lived for longer than a month therein.

(*c*) A monthly statement showing the particulars of births in the town and of deaths among children.

(11) The Superintendent shall maintain a register showing every house with the name of the unprotected persons therein with a space for the addition from time to time of fresh unprotected cases and with a column for entering the date and the result of Vaccination.

(12) The Superintendent shall maintain a vaccination register in the form prescribed by the Government, a register of notices and a register of complaints lodged before the Magistrate.

(13) The Superintendent shall submit before the 5th of each month, a monthly report of vaccination to the Chief Sanitary Inspector and to the Presidents of the Municipality.

(14) The Superintendent shall bring to the notice of the President any remissness of duty on the part of the head of a house-hold calculated to impair the efficiency of the Vaccination Administration. The President shall take steps to deal with such cases.

(15) The Superintendent may grant certificates under Rules 6 and 9 of the Vaccination Rules.

(16) The Patel, Shanbhog and the Municipal Councillors shall render every help to the Superintendent in the discharge of his duty.

Octroi Bye-laws.

The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Honnali Municipal Council under Section 48 of the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and are published for the information of the public.

Any resident within the area of the Honnali Municipality, who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the draft bye-laws, should communicate the same to the President, Honnali Municipality within one month from the date of this notification.

Octroi bye-laws framed by the Minor Municipal Council of Honnali under Section 48 (k) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

1. The Municipal Council shall levy the octroi duty on the articles imported into the Municipal limits of Honnali at the rates specified in the schedule A, hereto annexed and recognise the exemptions as provided for in the column 5 of it.

2. The octroi limits for the puroses of collecting octroi shall be the Municipal limits.

3. Articles liable to octroi and brought within these limits shall be produced on arrival at the octroi house.

4. Such goods shall be liable to inspection at the octroi house when so brought. Every person bringing dutiable goods within the town shall report the fact to the octroi mutsaddi at the octroi house.

5. A table showing the octroi duty liable on various articles shall be exhibited at the octroi house in a conspicuous place and also be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal office.

6. When goods are brought to the octroi house, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the octroi office, (the importer shall produce the invoice of such goods in duplicate) upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of the goods or shall deposit the same in the octroi house. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the octroi office for the removal of the goods showing the quantity or weight of the goods, the amount paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass. The invoice in original shall be returned to the importer after the payment of duty collected has been noted thereon and the duplicate in like manner, bearing such entry shall be filed in the octroi house.

Octroi house.

7. The Municipal Council shall provide an octroi house for the custody of goods which may be deposited and the octroi house shall be open for transaction of business from 8 to 11 A.M. and 2 to 6 P.M., daily, except on holidays authorised by the President.

8. Any importer depositing goods in the octroi house shall, unless the officer in charge of the octroi house, has previously by weighing counting or appraising, ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon, give a declaration in the form appended (Schedule No. 1) the description, weight, quantity and if necessary, the value of such goods.

9. A receipt in form appended (Schedule 2) shall be given by the officer in charge of the octroi office for all goods deposited in the octroi house and a register of all such goods shall be maintained. It is the duty of the depositor to obtain a receipt for articles deposited by him and the octroi department is not responsible for any goods left at the premises and not covered by a receipt.

10. Any person who has deposited goods in the octroi house may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge of the octroi house or may, on paying full duty thereon import such goods into the town covered by a permit or may export such goods free, covered by an export pass, provided that new packages covered by such pass shall if posssible, and before they are taken from the octroi house, be stamped by the officer in charge so as to show that they are under bond. The export pass shall be in duplicate, the original being retained by the officer in charge of the octroi house and the duplicate delivered to the exporter. For every export pass granted under this rule, a fee of two annas shall be charged.

11. No goods shall be allowed to leave the bonded warehouse until the storage fees have been paid thereon under the following rules:—

(i) Goods shall allowed to remain 24 hours free of charge.

(ii) After that period rates as in the following schedule shall be charged for seven days:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	a day
1.	Tobacco raw or manufactured, per maund of 24 lbs. or portion thereof	0	1	0	,,
2.	Piece goods per bale	0	1	0	,,
3.	Cocoanuts per hundred	0	0	6	,,
4.	Cocoanuts dry per maund	0	0	6	,,
5.	Betal leaves per thousand	0	0	6	,,
6.	Kerosene oil per tin	0	0	2	,,
7.	Jaggory per maund	0	0	3	,,
8.	Sugar per maund	0	0	3	,,

(iii) Double these rates shall be charged after seven days provided that the Presidents may in his discretion allow a reduction in or exemption from such penal rates.

(iv) The date of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day and holidays shall not be taken into account in reckoning the date from which fees under each class shall be payable. When the delay is caused by the inability of the officer in charge of the octroi house to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

12. All goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than six months shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the octroi house provided that, before selling such goods, notice of the fact shall be posted for seven days at the octroi house and at the Municipal office.

13. The Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the octroi house, while such goods are being passed into or out of warehouse or while they remain therein unless such damages is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the ware house-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

REFUNDS.

14. No refunds shall be granted on articles other than piece goods and the following rules regarding them shall be observed.—

All clothes which have paid duty in the Municipality shall be stamped so as to admit of their being identified or clothes on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported beyond octroi limits, refunds, shall subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates, originally charged at the time of import. No claim will be entertained after a period of three months from the date of import of the article referred to above, and no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

15. Any person claiming refund under the above rule shall produce the goods to be exported at the octroi office together with the original receipt, for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refunds prepared in duplicate in such form and showing such particulars as the President may from time to time prescribe.

16. The officer in charge of the octroi house on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted, shall endorse the two parts of the application with an export pass, and keeping one part in the office, shall deliver the other part to the applicants.

17. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under Bye-law No. 10 shall be produced by the exporter together with the duplicate pass at the octroi house of exit.

18. In all cases in which refund is claimed, the duplicate pass duly endorsed as provided in Bye-law No. 10, must be produced at the octroi house by the person seeking the refund and if after due check, the officer in charge of the octroi house is satisfied that a refund of octori covered by such pass is duly payable, the claim shall be forwarded for the orders of the President.

19. The Municipal Officers only, under the orders of the President or Vice-President may inspect the shops at all reasonable hours to see if there are any smuggled goods and the shop-keeper shall be bound to allow such inspection.

20. *Smuggling.*—The President, Municipal Council, Honnali, is empowered to award to any person who gives information leading to the detection of the offence of smuggling goods liable to octroi duty, a reward of one-half of the fine recovered and in special cases in which conviction is not secured, but duty is recovered, half the amount of such duty and in special cases the full amount thereof at the discretion of the President.

21. *General.*—Importers of dutiable articles shall if called upon by a requisition in writing signed by the President or Vice-President, within one year of import, account for the articles received by them by producing either a permit or receipt obtained in token of payments of octroi duty or an export pass in proof of having exported the whole or the part of articles so received or otherwise.

Any breach of this bye-law will render the importer liable to punishment with a fine extending to ten times the value of octroi duty on such goods or Rs. 25 whichever may be greater and the payment of octroi duty on the article unaccounted for. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles who infringes Bye-laws Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 17 shall be liable for prosecution before any Megistrate under Section 161 to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

SCHEDULE I.

To

The Officer in charge of the Octroi Office, Honnali Town.

Please receive the undermentioned goods and deposit them in the warehouse.

No.	Name of depositor	Description of articles deposited	Distinguishing mark, if any	Weight		Quantity	Value	Remarks
				Maunds	Seers			
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8

I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the entries made by me above are correct and that I am fully aware of the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the deposit.

Witness.....
Signature.....
Address.....

Signature of Depositor.....
Address.....
Date.....

SCHEDULE II.

Octroi Office, Honnali Town.

Received for deposit the undermentioned goods from.....

No.	Receipt No.	Consignment		Goods deposit Note No.	Name of articles	Description	Number of articles	Remarks
		No.	Date					

Date.....

Octroi Manegar.

SCHEDULE A.

No.	Name of tax	Class of property liable	Amount for which or rate at which classes liable				Exemptions
				Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Octroi	Articles specified in column 4	fresh cocoanuts each	0	0	1	(1) Personal luggage of travellers, articles imported through the Post Office and goods *bona-fide* property of Government at the time of import and accompanied by an invoice certified by the Departmental Head concerned that the property therein mentioned belongs to Government.
			Dry cocoanuts per maund	0	8	0	
			Betel leaves 100	0	0	1	
			Jaggory per maund	0	2	0	
			Sugar per maund	0	4	0	
			Kerosene oil and petrol per tin ..	0	2	0	(2) Goods which are declared not to be intended for use or consumption within Municipal limits provided if such goods be not exported they shall pay the full duty.
			Tobacco per maund	1	0	0	
			Piece goods per Re.	0	0	3	
			Sheep or goats each	0	1	6	(3) Six green cocoanuts, six dry cocoanuts, hundred betel leaves and one seer of tobacco if brought for personal consumption by *bona fide* travellers.
							(4) Piece goods manufactured locally.

Draft and rules framed under Section 46 (i) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation for the assessment of a tax on professions, trades and callings and offices and appointments :—

1. In the rules the word " person " shall include a firm, company or association.

2. Every person who, within the Honnali Town, exercises any profession, art, trade or calling or holds any office or appointment bringing him within one or more of the classes of persons specified in the schedule appended to these rules shall pay tax at the rate specified in the said schedule as payable by persons of the class in which such person is placed.

3. Persons whose monthly income or profits are less than Rs. 30 per mensem are exempt from the tax.

4. No person shall be liable to tax under these rules in respect of any half-year in which he has exercised a profession, art, trade or calling or held an office or appointment for a period of less than sixty days within the town.

5. The tax leviable under these rules, from a firm, company or association or undivided Hindu family may be levied from any member of that firm, company or association or family.

6. When a person exercises more than one profession, art, trade or calling or holds more than one office or appointment whether under the same name or different names, the tax shall be calculated on his total annual income or profits from all such sources.

7. On the requisition of the Municipal Council or of such person or persons as may be authorised by them from time to time in this behalf, every person exercising any profession, art, trade or calling or holding any office or appointment shall, within such reasonable period as shall be specified in the requisition, be bound to furnish a statement under his signature, in writing, in the form appended to these rules, showing his income or profits for the required year or years.

8. The Municipal Council or such person or persons authorized by them in this behalf, may in like manner require :—

(1) The owner or occupier of any building or land within the Town Municipal limits to furnish within a specified time a list, in writing containing the names of all persons occupying such building or land and specifying the profession, art, trade or calling, office or appointment, of every such person.

(2) Any employer, or the head or Secretary of any public or private office or of a firm or company,—

(*a*) to furnish within a specified time a list in writing of the names of all persons in his employ or in the employ of such office, firm or company, with a statement of the salary or income of each of the same,

(*b*) to furnish the above particulars in regard to any incorporated company of which such employer, head, Secretary, as the case be, is the agent.

9. On or before 1st January and 1st July every year, an assessment list in the form appended shall be prepared. The procedure laid down in Sections 63 to 66 of the Municipal Regulation regarding assessment of rates on buildings or lands shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in respect of assessment of this tax. This list will be subject to revision half-yearly or yearly as may be decided by the Council.

10. Notwithstanding anything in these rules, every person commencing to exercise any profession, art, trade or calling or to hold, any office or appointment in the Town Municipal limits, who has not been required to furnish a return under Rule VII, shall, within thirty days of so commencing, give information of the fact to the President, Town Municipal Council.

11. Every person liable to the tax who shall change either designation of his firm or the nature of his profession, art, trade or calling or office or appointment; or his place of business, shall within thirty days of such change, give intimation thereof to the President of the Town Municipal Council.

12. The tax shall be payable half-yearly in each year in advance in July and January in every year and shall be collected in accordance with the procedure laid down in Chapter VII of the Municipal Regulation.

13. (*i*) Any person who has paid the tax for a whole half-year and who ceases during such period to be liable to assessment shall be entitled to refund of not less than half the assessment provided that no such remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the fact of his having given up the profession, art, trade or calling or office or appointment has been given to the President of Municipal Council and that no remission or refund shall take effect for any period previous to the day of the delivery of such notice.

(*ii*) The burden of proving the facts entitling any person to claim relief under this rule shall be upon him.

14. Failure to furnish the information or furnishing information which is untrue required by Rules VII, VIII, X and XI shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

SCHEDULE III.

(Section 59, Clause X) Tax on Arts, Profession, Trades and Callings.

CLASS I.

Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employment in any capacity whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards.

	Rs.
(1) Carrying on business as a company	
(2) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail tenderers and manufacturers of every kind, Contractors, Auctioneer and Commission Agents	
(3) Bankers, money-lenders, money-changers and pawn-brokers ...	
(4) Advocates, Attorneys and Pleaders...	
(5) Owners and farmers of markets and toll farmer	
(6) Owners of Mills, Warehouses, Printing Presses, Oil Presses, Cotton Presses and Factories of all kinds	50
(7) Keepers of hotels, lodging houses and boarding houses	
(8) Professional artists, Photographers, Actors, owners, or managers of Circusses or Theatrical Companies, Musicians and Dancers ...	
(9) Dealers in animals or vehicles and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages	
(10) Artizans	
(11) Gold-smiths, and Carpenters, Iron-smiths, etc....	

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Every person described in Class I, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to or whose income is estimated to amounts to Rs. 500 a month or upwards	25

CLASS III.

Every person described in Class I, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 300 a month or upwards	12

CLASS IV.

Every person described in Class I, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 200 a month or upwards	8

CLASS V.

Every person described in Class I, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 100 a month or upwards	4

CLASS VI.

Every person described in Class I, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 50 a month or upwards	2

CLASS VII.

Every person described in Class I, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 30 a month or upwards	1

N.B.—1. No wholesale Trader, Banker, Advocate or Vakil, Miller, Factory owner Tool farmer, Trader in piece goods and hides and skins, shall be placed in any class below Class IV.

2. No Excise Contractor (taking up arrack, ganja and toddy shops) sweet-meats seller, hotel-keeper, keeper of boarding house, dealer in petty and sundry articles, and copper and brass vessels, and gold and silver smiths shall be placed in any class below Class V.

3. No Excise Contractor taking up opium, shop dealers in bidies, snuff, rice, tailor, having a sewing machine, dealer in kamblies, carpenter and iron-smith, shall be placed in any class below Class VI.

True return furnished by ..... under the bye-law formed by the Town Municipal Council, Honnali, under Section 48 (*a*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation as to his liability to Profession Tax for the year .....

Name and address of party	Nature of profession art, trade or calling followed or office or appointment held	Date from which profession, etc., is followed, etc.	Monthly income		Remarks
			Included in the last return	During the current year	

Signature of party.

Profession Tax Assessment List.

Division.....

Serial No.	Name of party	Assessment No. in previous year		Occupation	Address	Monthly or annual income or other basis of assessment	Now assessment			Remarks
		Number	Amount				Class	Amount	Number	

Bye- laws formed under Section 48 (1) J. J. of the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 for regulating the numbering and registering of carts, carriages motor vehicles bicycles tricycles and other vehicles in the town of Honnali.

(1) Any person who is the owner of a cart, carriage, motar vehicle, bicycle, or tricycle or other vehicle, liable to taxation as per (*a*) schedule of the Honnali Minor Municipality under the law in force shall get such cart, carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, or other vehicle registered in the Municipal office within thirty-one days of these bye-laws coming into force or within thirty-one days of his newly coming into possession of such cart carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle, tricycle, or other vehicle: When he continues to be in possession of such cart, carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle, tricycle or other vehicle, he shall also get it registered at the said office for the year July or (from the 1st January or) for a year within thirty-one days from the 1st July of each year.

Explanation.—Owner in these bye-laws, includes the person in charge for the time being of such cart, carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle, tricycle or other vehicle.

(2) The above registration shall be made on payment of the half-yearly or yearly tax on such cart, carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle tricycle, or other vehicle in advance under the law in force.

(3) A number shall be painted on each cart, carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle, tricycle or other vehicle so registered.

(4) No cart, carriage, motor vehicle, bicycle, tricycle or other vehicle thus registered, shall be used without its number being painted on it.

(5) Any person who commits a breach of the conditions under clauses 1 and 4 of these bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

SCHEDULE A.

Serial No.	Name of tax	Amount for which or rate at which classes liable	Rs. a. p.	Exemptions	Remarks
	Taxes on vehicles	(*a*) Four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses or bullocks.	10 0 0	(1) Juvenile vehicles such as perambulators, etc. (2) Vehicle kept by carriage builders or dealers solely for sale.	In two equal instalments in advance in July and January every year.
		(*b*) Four-wheeled vehicles without springs.	5 0 0	(3) Conveyance in transit or staying within municipal limits not longer than 30 days in any half year.	
		(*c*) Two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one or more horses, bull or bullocks, or other animals.	4 0 0	(4) Vehicles belonging to members of the police and of the officers of the Municipality employed in and out-door duties provided that not more than one vehicle should be exempted without the special permission of the Municipal Council	
		(*d*) Every other vehicles with springs.	4 0 0		
		(*e*) Every bicycle or tricycle ..	2 0 0	(5) Vehicles belonging to the Municipality and not these hired by them.	
		(*f*) Every cart or other vehicle without spring.	2 0 0		
		(*g*) Every motor car ..	10 0 0		
		(*h*) Every motor bicycle ..	6 0 0		

Bye-laws for controlling Unwieldy Traffic in the town of Honnali.

(Section 48-V.)

The President may from time to time prohibit the use of any road, street or lane for any particular purposes and any person infringing that prohibition shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first and Rs. 100 for each subsequent offence.

2. No person shall bring and store for sale within the town any timber or firewood without a license to be granted by the President specifying the place and condition of storing or otherwise disposing of the same.

Any person infringing this bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any cart or carts entering the Municipal limits with passengers or laden with commodities of any description or character for sale or otherwise are not allowed to stand so as to cause obstruction to general traffic in the crowded thorough fares and streets of the Municipality beyond the time necessary or ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise, after which, the cart or carts must either proceed to their destination or to one of the public or private bandy stands.

(*a*) The owner or other persons in charge of such cart or carts as shall be found standing in the public roads or thoroughfares contrary to this bye-law, shall, on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the first and Rs. 10 for every subsequent offence.

4. All carts loaded with fuel, cholum, stalks, or straw shall not be allowed to stop on the public roads or streets other than in places set apart by the Municipality for the purpose.

Breach of this bye-law will subject the cart-driver to a penalty before the Magistrate not exceeding four annas for each offence.

5. All carts and conveyances shall be compelled to keep to their left side of the road to enable carriages to meet and pass on the right side. Any one infringing this bye-law will on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Bye-laws relating to the registration of births and deaths framed under Section 48 (g) or Regulation VII of 1906.

1. A register of births and deaths in the town and for this purpose a Sub-Registrar of births and deaths shall be appointed.

2. The taluk office shall for the present be the office of registry and the octroi mutsaddy be the Sub-Registrar till such time as a Sub-Registrar is appointed for the purpose. A notice written both in English and Kanarese and attached to a conspicuous part of the building shall notify the fact to the public.

All births and deaths shall be registered in books in the forms given in the appended schedule and these books shall be presented in the Municipal Office.

3. The Sub-Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which occurs within the Municipality and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the said schedule, touching every such birth and death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

4. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the month.

5. The father or mother or other male relative of every child born within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, absence or inability of the father, mother and other male relative, the medical attendant or midwife who was present at, or in attendance, shall within one week next after the day of every such birth, give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known, and registered, touching the birth of such child.

6. Some near relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building (or if the occupier be the person who has died), some person living in the building in which such death has occurred, shall within 24 (twenty-four) hours give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar according to the best of his or her knowledge, and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered, touching the death of every person.

7. In the case of births or deaths in any public institution it shall be the duty of the officer or person in charge, to give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar, the information required under the Bye-laws 5 and 6 touching such births and deaths.

8. It is permissible to give in writing information of births and deaths in the forms given in the appended schedule, printed forms will be available at the Municipal Office, with all Municipal Councillors, and Sanitary Inspector of Honnali Town Municipality.

9. On a notice received at the office of registry, the Sanitary Inspector shall visit the locality and institute enquiries regarding the accuracy of the several particulars specified in such notice and after correcting any errors that may have been discovered, initial against the particular entry in the register in token of having performed such inspection.

10. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who had died within the Municipality, shall, whenever required furnish the Sub-Registrar or other person authorised in his behalf such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars.

11. Any person whose duty it is to give information under the preceding paragraphs and who neglects or refuses to give, such information or gives false information shall be liable (on conviction before a Magistrate) to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

12. All extracts from registers of births and deaths shall be signed by the President or Vice-President and sealed with the seal of the Council and the fees payable for these shall be governed by the same rules as in the case of revenue documents.

13. Extracts from the register of births, may if required by the informant be given to him free of cost by the Sub-Registrar.

Definitions.

Occupier includes the Keeper, Master, Matron, Superintendent or other Officer in charge of every public institution and when a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings includes any person residing in such house who is the person and whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held, or his agent.

"Public institution" includes prison, lock-up, hospital, school, reformatory hostel, barracks, any charitable or other institution, which is under the management of the public body, officer or person.